1: Staden--168
116, 137, 302

(1553-54) 1928

Tupinamba

" An account of certain trees in the country.

There are certain trees called by the savages Juni Papeeywa,(97) whereon grows a fruit not unlike an apple. The savages chew the fruit and press the juice into a vessel, and paint themselves with it. When it spreads on the skin it looks at first like water. Then, after a time, the skin becomes as black as ink, and so it remains until the ninth day when it disappears, but until then it cannot be removed, however much the skin is washed with water."

"97. The Papaw Tree (Carica Papaya), generally called Mammoeira from the fruit Mammão being shaped like mammæ [R. B.]. The writer of the Treatise of Brazil, Purchas (reprint), XVI, p. 473, calls it the Janipaba tree: 'Of this fruit is made a blacke Inke: when it is made it is white, and annointing themselves therewith it stayneth not presently, but within a few houres the partie remayneth as blacke as any Jeat."

1: Staden--168 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 137, 248

"The cotton grows upon trees which are about six feet (a fathom) in height, having many branches, and as they blossom the bloom turns into balls. When these are about to ripen they open, and the wool is found in the balls, surrounding black kernels which are the seeds from which the trees are planted. The shrubs are full of these balls." (98)

"98. On the cotton plant see E. J. Payne, History of the New World called America, Oxford, 1892, I, p. 369.

1: Staden--168 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 137, 244

"There are roots also called Jettiki, (99) which are excellent to the taste. When they plant them they cut off small pieces and place them in the ground. These them take root and spread themselves over the ground like hops, throwing off many additional roots."

"99. The Tupi word Jetyca is also applied to the batata or sweet potato. . . ."

"First, because the Brasil tree is the most famous of all that soile (from whence also that Countrie hath taken the name) especially for the colour which our Dyers make therewith, I will describe it in this place. This Tree therefore is called by the Barbarians, Araboutan, and equalleth our Oake in height and plentie of Boughes. Some of these are found, the thicknesse whereof containeth full as much as three men can fathome.

After what manner that Timber useth to be brought into the Shippes, I thought good in this place to describe. But first you are to understand, that except the Merchants were holpen by the Inhabitants, they could scarce lade a Ship with that Timber within a yeare, both for the hardnesse, and therefore the difficultie in cutting, and also chiefely, because that Countrie wanteth all labouring Beasts, and therefore it is to be carried upon the shoulders of men. The Barbarians being hired for Garments, Shirts, Cappes, Knives, and other Merchandizes, doe not onely cut, cleave, and make round that Timber, but also laying it upon their bare shoulders, carrie it into the Shippes, and sometime in most cumbersome places, lying three or foure miles [535] distant from the wood to the shoare. But I expressely say, that the Barbarians, since the French men and Portugals came unto them, cut their Brasil trees, for before that time (as farre as I understood from the elder sort) they had no other way of felling them, save that they overthrew them by putting fire unto them. Moreover, because I know some thinke that the timber which is brought unto us, hath the thicknesse of the trees, I purposely added, that the

Barbarians made it round, that they might the more easily carrie the same.

Furthermore, it hath bin observed by me, for so long time as I lived in America, and used a cleare fire through the benefit of this wood, that this kinde of wood was nothing moist, which usually happeneth to most of the other kindes of wood: nay, that it was dry as it were by nature, and beeing kindled, yeeldeth very little smoake. One of our men desired to wash our shirts, and unawares, put the ashes of the Brasil wood into the lye, whereby they were so surely died with a red colour, that although they were washed, they never changed the same, and being so died with that colour, we were to put them on.

Because our Tououpinambaultii doe not meanely wonder, when they see French men, and other strangers comming farre off from remote Countries, take so much paines to carrie backe their Shippes laden with their Araboutan, that is to day, the Brasil or red wood: Therefore a certaine elderly man of the Barbarians, sometimes questioned me in this manner, concerning that matter: What meaneth it, that you Mair and Peros (that is Fench men and Portugals) come so farre to fetch Wood? doth your Countrie yeeld you no wood for the fire? Then said I, it yeeldeth fuell surely, and that in great plentie, but not of that kinde of trees, such as yours are; especially Brasil, which our men carrie from hence, not to burne, as you suppose, but for to dye. Here he presently excepting; But have [536] you, said he, neede of so great plentie of that wood? Yea surely, said I, for seeing even one Merchant with us possesseth more Scarlet Cloathes, more Knives and Sissers, and more Looking-glasses (alledging knowne and familiar examples unto

him) then all those which were ever brought hither unto you: he onely will buy all the Brasil, to the end that many Shippes might returne laden from hence. Ah (saith the Barbarian) you tell me strange and wonderfull things. Then presently remembring what he had heard, he proceeded to demand further questions of me. But, saith he, that great rich man, of whom you make report, doth he not die? He dieth, said I, as also other men doe. There, then (as these Barbarians love to comment, and doe not absurdly finish their intended speech without interruption even unto the end) he began to demand of me: Who therefore, saith he, is heire of those goods which this man leaveth when he dieth? His children, said I, if he have any: if he have none, his brethren, sisters, or his next kindred.

When I had said this, surely (saith that my discreete old fellow) hereby I easily perceive, that you Mair (that is French men) are notable fooles. For, what neede you so greatly to tire and turmoile yourselves in sailing over the Sea, in passing whereof (as being here arrived you report to us) you sustaine so many miseries? Is it, forsooth, that you might get riches for your children, or living kinsfolke? Is not the Earth, which hath nourished us, sufficient also to maintaine them? we surely have both children, and also kinsfolke, and them, as you see, we love dearely; but seeing we confidently hope, that it shall come to passe, that after our death, the same Earth which nourished us, shall also relieve and cherish them, therein we repose our selves and rest content."

5: Léry--536-537 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137, 278

"But that I may present the description of the American Trees, foure or five kindes of Palme trees are found there: among which, that is accounted most common, [537] which they call Gerau, and another also named Yri: notwithstanding, as I saw none of their fruites, so, as I thinke, I eate none. Yri bringeth forth a round fruite like Damsens in the shape of a large cluster of so great weight, that it may hardly be lifted up with one hand, but the kernell onely is of the bignesse of a Cherrie, and may be eaten. Besides, in the top of these Palmes, there is a certaine white yong tendrell or branch, which we cut off, to eate the same: Philippus who was troubled with the hæmroides, affirmed, that it was a remedy for that disease, the warrantable truth whereof I leave to the Phisitians."

5: Léry--537 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137, 322

"There is also another tree, called by the Barbarians Aiiri, which although it be very like the Palme in leaves, with the stocke armed on every side with thornes and pricks, resembling the points of needles. The Fruite is of an indifferent bignesse, in the middest whereof there is a kernell of the whitenesse of Snow, which yet is not to be eaten; and this I suppose to be a kinde of Ebeny: for besides that it is of a blacke colour, and of such hardnesse, that the Barbarians partly use it for the making of their clubs and arrowes (which I will more at large describe when I shall treate of their wars) it is also smoothed, and made very bright, and lastly, is so heavie, that being cast into the water, it presently sinketh to the bottome."

5: Léry--537-[2] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137, 534

"They have divers coloured woods, and divers of differing scent: one smelling like a rose; another called Aou-ai, of the most stinking smell of Garlicke, which no man is able to indure, while it is hewed or burnt: it hath leaves not much unlike the leaves of our Apple trees: but the fruite thereof (which commeth neere in shape to the rough shell of a Chesnut) and especially the kernell, is so venemous, that to him that eateth it, it resembleth the effect of the most strong and deadlie poison. Notwithstanding our Barbarians highly esteeme that fruite, because they make their Rattles of it."

5: Léry--537-538 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"Here also it is to be considered, that Brasilia (as we shall [538] hereafter speake) bearing excellent apples of very many kindes, aboundeth also with trees, which surely yeelde very goodly fruites, yet unprofitable to bee eaten. Especially on the shoare there are many small shrubbes, the apples whereof being very like unto our Country Medlers, are dangerously eaten. Therefore, when the Barbarians see the French men, and other strangers comming to gather those apples, often using the word Ypochi, in their Country language, they admonish them to abstaine from them."

5: Léry--538 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137, 322, 534

"The tree called by the Barbarians Choyne, is of an indifferent height, with leaves of the shape and greenenesse of a Bay leafe, with Apples of the bignesse of a childes head, comming neere unto the shape of the Estridges egges, which surely are no meate. Of these the Tououpinambaultii; by reason of the hardnesse of the shell, piersing some of them through whole, in length and breadth wherewith they make their Maraca or Rattles: they also hollow and divide them into halves, for cups and other small vessels."

5: Léry--538 [2] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137, 262

"Sabaucaie is also numbred among the Brasilian trees, having an apple bigger then both a mans fists, and imitating the forme of a cup: in the bottome whereof certaine small kernels are found, like unto Almonds, and almost they resemble the very taste of Almonds.

Moreover, there is a tree in those Countries, of the height of our Service tree, whose apple the Barbarians name Acajou, of the bignesse and shape of an Hens egge, which when it is ripe, inclining to the colour of Gold, like unto a Quince, is not onely profitably eaten, but also yeeldeth somewhat a tart juice, not unpleasing to the taste, which most comfortably cooleth those that are inflamed with heate."

5: Léry--538-539 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 137, 262

"Paco-aire is a shrub, of ten or twelve foote high, with a stocke, sometimes of the thicknesse of a mans thigh, which notwithstanding is so tender, that it may be cut downe at one stroake with a Sword: the Barbarians call the apple Paco, of the length of a mans hand, not [539] unlike a Cucumber in shape, and of the same colour also, when it commeth to ripenesse. But these apples grow, for the most part, twentie or five and twenty thicke together, on every bouth, which the Americans gathering, carry them into their cottages, of so great a waight as they are able to beare with one hand. And as touching the goodnesse of this apple, when it is ripe, the knop being plucked of after the manner of a fresh gathered Figge, it seemeth clottie and full of clusters: whereby it commeth to passe, that to them that eate it, it resembleth the Figge, whereupon, we called it a Figge: but in taste it excelleth the most delicate Massiliensian Figges; and therefore not unworthily it may be reckoned among the best fruites of all that coast. The forme of the leaves of Paco-aire, is not unlike the leaves of water-Sorrell, but they are of so great a bignesse, that commonly the length is extended to six feete, and the breadth above two: whereby it commeth to passe, that I cannot be perswaded by any meanes to beleeve that in Europe, Asia, and Africa, there are leaves of so great length and breadth. For, although I heard a certaine Apothecary affirming, that he had seene a leafe of Petasitis of the breadth of an Elle and a quarter, that is (for this Plant is round) whose circumference contained in compasse three Elles and three quarters: yet this largenesse came nothing neere to the greatnesse of our Paco-aire. It is true surely that the

thicknesse of those leaves answere not the length, nay, they are very slender, yet daily lifted up, so that the middle ribbe onely beareth the violence of the most vehement winde, wherewith that Country is very often troubled; but the rest is so jagged and cut a sunder, that to him that beholdeth them a farre off, these shrubs are supposed to be decked with Estridges feathers."

5: Léry--539-540 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137, 248

"As touching the Bombasin Cotton-shrubs, which grow up to an indifferent heighth, they are found in great number, in Brasill: they yeeld flowres, like the little [540] yellow bels or buddes of Cucumbers: but when the Apple is formed, it commeth not only verie neer unto the Mast of Beech, but also being ripe, divideth it selfe into foure parts, which yeeld Bombasin Cotton in flockes of the bignesse of a ball, which the Barbarians call Ameni-iou. In the midst of those flockes certaine blacke graines are found, close joined and verie much pressed together, after the forme of a mans Kidnie, the greatnesse of which compacture exceedeth not a Beane. Moreover, the Barbarian women are not unskilfull in gathering and spinning that Bombasin Cotton, for of it they make their beds."

5: Léry--540 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137, 411

"Reeds often grow in the Woods, of the bignesse of a mans legge: but as I said before of Paco-aire, they are so tender, that while they are yet standing, any one of them may bee cut downe with one streake of a Sworde, yet being drie, they are of such hardnesse that when they are cleft, and fashioned after the manner of the Surgeons Lances, the Barbarians so head their Arrowes therewith, that they overthrow wilde beasts flat to the ground at one shoot."

5: Léry--540 [2] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"Masticke also groweth in this our America among the briers and bushes, which together, almost, with infinite other odoriferous herbes and flowres, perfumeth the earth with a most sweet and pleasant scent. The Trees are never spoiled of their leaves, being not troubled at all with the cold, they flourish all the whole Yeere, as the Woods use to doe with usin the moneth of May."

5: Léry--540-541 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137, 262

"The plant which bringeth forth the fruit Ananas, is like in forme unto the Flowre-de-luce, with crooked bending leaves, divided round about, comming neere unto Aloe, of the same forme with the greater Thistle, but the Apple which is of the bignesse of an indifferent Melon, and of the shape of a Pine Apple, bending to no part, groweth after the manner of our Artichoke.

Those Ananas when they are come to full ripenesse, are of a golden colour imitating blue, and yeeldeth the [541] smell of the fruit of the Idean Bramble, so that by the smell they were easily found of us, wandring in the Woods and other places where they grow: they are of so sweet and pleasant a taste, that none of our preserved fruits excell them. Therefore I thinke it to bee the best fruit of all America. I sometimes wrung one of them, out of the which I drew a Cruze of juice, which unto me, seemed nothing inferiour unto the Wine which they call Malmesey."

5: Léry--541 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"Lastly, as I have said, that among the Americans, no foure-footed beasts, birds, fishes, nor any living creatures, in all things resemble ours of Europe: so I now affirme, as much as I could finde by experience wandring through the Woods and Fields, that there are no Trees, or Herbes, and lastly no fruits, which are not unlike to ours; except these three Plants, Purslane, Basill Royall, and Fearne, which grow in certaine places."

9: Cardim--466 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"Of the Brasilian Trees for fruit, medicine, and other uses; and their Herbes of rare operations.

The Trees Acaui, are very great and faire, they cast the leafe at their times, and the flower groweth in the snags, which makes certaine points like fingers, and in the said points there groweth a red flower of a good smell, and after it groweth a Chesnut, and from the Chesnut commeth an Apple as big as a great Apple, or a Pippin, it is a very faire fruit, and some are yellow, others red, and it is all juyce. They are good for hot weather, they coole verie much, and laying the juyce upon a white cloth it never goeth off till the cloth bee worne. The Chesnut is as good or better then those of Portugall, they are eaten rosted, and raw laid in water as blancht Almonds, and of them they make Marchpanes, and sweet meates as of Almonds. The timber of this tree is little worth, even for the fire, it yeeldeth of it selfe a certain gumme good to paint and write, and there is great store. With the barke they dye their yarne, and the vessels that serves them for Pots. This being stamped and boyled with some Copper, till the third part of the water be consumed, is a soveraigne remedy for old sores, and they heale quickly. There bee so many of these trees as of Chesnuts in Portugall, they growe about these Woods, and they gather many quarters of these Chesnuts, and the fruit in their season satisfie all men. Of these Acaius doe the Indians make Wine."

9: Cardim--467 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"There is great abundance of the trees Mangaba, especially in the Bay, for in other places they are rare, in making they are like the barke of Anafega, and in the leafe with those of Frexo, they are very pleasant trees, and have alwaies greene leaves. They yeeld fruit twice a yeere, the first in a knob, for then they doe not flower, but the very knob is the fruit; this season ended, which lasteth two or three moneths, it giveth another bearing, first the flower, which altogether like the Jesamine, and of as good a smell, but more quicke; the fruit is as big as an Apricock, yellow and spotted with some spots of blacke; within it hath some kernels, but all is eaten, or sucked as the Services of Portugal. They are of a very good taste, and healthfull, and so light that eate they never so many, it seemes they eate no fruit at all. They ripen not on the tree, but fall to the ground, and from thence they gather them already ripe, or gathering them greene they lay them to ripen. The Indians make Wine of them. The tree and the fruit it selfe being greene, is full of white Milke, and cleaveth to the hands, and is bitter."

9: Cardim--467-468 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"The fruit Murucuge groweth on certaine trees, very high and like the wilde Peare-trees of Portugall. It hath a very long stalke, they are gathered greene, and are layd to ripen, and being ripe they are very pleasant and of an easie digestion. When they are to gather them, they cut downe the tree, because they are very high, and if this destruction were not, there would bee more abundance, but therefore they are rare, the trunke hath great abundance of white Milke, and it congealeth, it may serve for Sealing-waxe if they will use it.

Of the Araca trees are great abundance, of many sorts; the fruit is certaine small Peares, yellow, red, or greene; they are pleasant, unloathsome, toothsome, because they have little taste of sowre, they yeeld fruit almost all the yeere.

This Ombu is a great tree not very high, but well spread: the fruit is like white Plums, yellow and round, [468] and therefore the Portugals doe call it a Plum. It causeth the teeth to fall, and the Indians that doe eate it doe lose them. The rootes of this tree are eaten, and are very pleasant, and more toothsome then the Abalancia, for they are sweeter, and the sweetnesse thereof is like Sugar, they are cold and healthfull, and they are given to the sicke of a Feaver, and it serveth for water to them that goe inward to the Land, for they have no other."

9: Cardim--468 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"The Iacapucaya is of the greatest and fairest of this Countrie; it beareth a fruit like a Pot, as big as a great Bowle, as thicke as two fingers, with a cover upon it, and within it is full of certaine Chesnuts like unto the Myrabolanes; and it seemes they are the same of India, when they are already in season, that cover doth open and the fruit falleth. If any doe eate much of it green, he casteth all the haire he hath on his body; rosted it is a good fruit. They use the huskes for Cups, and they are lasting; the timber of this tree is very hard, it doth not rotte, they esteeme it for the Axel-trees of the Sugar-mills.

Araticu, is a tree of the bignesse of an Orange tree and greater, the leafe is like a Citron tree or a Lymond tree, it is a faire and pleasant tree, it beareth a fruit as bigge as Pine apples; and they have a good smell, and a reasonable taste, it is a fruit that loatheth not.

Of these Trees are many kindes, and one of them called Araticupanania. If they eate much of the fruit it proveth a cold poison, and doth much hurt. Of the rootes of these trees they make booyes for the Nets, and they are so light as any Corkes.

There be two sorts of Pequea, one of them beares a fruit as big as a good Orange, and so they have the rind thicke like an Orange; within this rinde there is nothing but Hunnie so cleare and sweet as any Sugar, in quantitie of an egge, and mingled with it, it hath the pippens or kernels."

9: Cardim--468-469 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"The other Pequea is timber, of the heaviest of this [469] Countrie, in Portugall it is called Setim, it hath very fine wanes, it lasteth long and doth not rotte.

On the tree Iabaticaba groweth a fruit of the bignesse of a Lymond of Sytill, the rinde and taste is like a sowrish Grape, from the roote of the tree through all the body unto the utmost bough or sprig, is a rare fruit, it is onely found within the Land in the Captainship of S. Vincent. The Indians doe make of this fruit a kinde of Wine, and they boyle it like the wine of Grapes.

In this Brasill are many Coco-nuts, excellent like those of India; these are ordinarily set, and growe not in the Woods, but in Gardens, and in their Farmes. And there are more then twentie kindes of Palme trees, and almost all doe beare fruit, but not so good as the Cocos: with some of these Palme trees they cover their houses.

Besides these Fruit-trees there are many other that yeeld sundry fruits, whereof they make profit, and many Nations of the Indians sustaine themselves, together with the Hunnie, whereof there is great abundance, and with their hunting, for they have no other sustenance."

9: Cardim--469-470 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"In the maine of the Captainship of Saint Vincent unto Paraguay, are many and great Woods of Pine trees, even like unto them of Portugall, which beare Apples and kernels; the Apples are not so long but rounder and greater, the kernels are greater and are not so hot, but of a good temperature and wholsome.

Cabueriba is very great and esteemed for the Balme that it hath; to get this Balme they prick the barke of the tree, and lay a little Cotton wooll to the cuts, and from certaine to certaine dayes they goe to gather the Oyle that it hath distilled. The Portugals call it Balme, because it is very like to the true Balme of the Vineyards of Engedi, it serveth for greene wounds, and taketh away all the scarre: it smelleth very well, and of it, and of the barke of the tree they make Beades, [470] and other smelling things. The Woods where they growe doe smell well, and the beasts doe goe and rubbe on this tree, it seemeth to bee to heale them of some diseases. The Timber is of the best of this Countrie, because it is very strong and heavy, and some are of such bignesse, that of them they make the Beames, Axel-trees, and Skrues or Vices for their Sugar-Mills, these are very rare, and are found chiefly in the Captainship of the Holy Ghost."

9: Cardim--470 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"Cupayba is a Fig-tree, commonly very high, straite and big, it hath much oile within; for to get it they cut the tree in the middest, where it hath the vent, and there it hath this oile in so great abundance, that some of them doe yeeld a quarterne of oile and more, it is very cleare, of the colour of oile, it is much set by for wounds, and taketh away all the skarre. It serveth also for lights, and burne well, the beasts knowing the vertue thereof doe come and rubbe themselves thereat. There are great store, the wood is good for nothing.

The Ambayba Fig-trees are not very great, and are not found in the true Woods but in Coppices, where some sowing hath beene; the barke of this tree scraping it on the inside, and crushing those scrapings in the wound, laying them on it, and binding it with the barke it selfe, healeth in a short time. There is great abundance of them, and are much esteemed for their great vertue, the leaves are rough, and serve to smooth any wood, the timber serveth for nothing. "

9: Cardim--470-471 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"The Fig-tree which they call of Hell, Ambaigtinga, is found in Taperas: it yeelds a certaine Oyle that serveth for lights, it hath great vertue, as Monardes writeth, and the leaves are much esteemed for them that doe vomit, and cannot retayne that which they eate, anointing the stomacke with the Oyle, it taketh away the Oppilations, and the Collicke. To get this Oyle, they lay it in the Sunne some dayes, and stampe it, and seethe it, and presently that Oyle [471] commeth on the top, which is gathered for the effect above-said.

Of the trees Igbacamuci there are many in Saint Vincent: they beare a certaine fruit as good as Quinces, fashioned like a Panne or a Pot, they have within certaine small seeds, they are the onely remedie for the bloudy Fluxe.

The Igcigca yeeldeth the Masticke, smelleth very much for a good while: they notch the tree in some places, and in an instant it stilleth a white liquor that doth congeale; it serveth for Plaisters in cold diseases, and to perfume, it serveth also in stead of incense.

There is another tree of this kinde, called Igtaigcica, that is, Masticke as hard as stone, and so it seemeth rather Gumme-anime then Masticke, and it is so hard and shining that it seemeth Glasse; it serveth to glase the earthen vessell, and for this it is much esteemed among the Indians, and it serveth also for cold diseases."

9: Cardim - - 471 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"There is a River betweene Port Secure and the Illets, that commeth from more then three hundred leagues within the Mayne, it bringeth great store of Rozen, which is the Gumme-anime it selfe, which the Indians doe call Igtaigcica, and the Portugals, White incense; it hath the same effects that the Incense.

Curupicaiba is like to the Peach-trees of Portugall in the leafe: the leaves doe distill a kinde of liquor like the Fig-trees of Spaine, which is the onely remedie for wounds both greene and old, and for the Poxe, and it taketh away all the scarre from the wounds, if they pricke the barke of it, it yeeldeth great store of Bird-lime, wherewith they catch the small birds.

There is great abundance of the trees Caaroba, the leaves of these chewed and layd to the Pock-sore drye and heale it in such manner, that it never commeth againe, and it seemeth that the wood hath the same effect that the China wood, and that of the Antilles have for the same disease. Of the flower they make a Conserve for those that are sicke of the Poxe."

9: Cardim--472 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"The wood Caarobmocorandiba is like that of China, it is taken in the same manner that the other, and it healeth the loosenesse, the Poxe, and other diseases of cold, it is grey, and hath the pith very hard as the wood of China.

It is long since Iaburandiba was found, and it is, as some Indians doe say, called of the Indians Betele. The Rivers and their borders are full of these trees, the leaves are the onely remedie for the sicknesses of the Liver, and many in this Brasill have already beene cured of most grievous diseases of the Liver, with the eating of them.

There is another tree called also Betele, it is smaller and of a round leafe, the roots of it are an excellent remedy for the tooth-ake, putting it in the hollow place of them, it biteth like Ginger.

They say also, that in this Brasill is the tree of the Cassia fistule, it is unknowne to the Indians, the Spaniards doe use it, and say it is as good as that of India.

The Anda trees are faire and great, and the wood serveth for all things, of the fruit they make an Oyle, wherewith the Indians doe anoint themselves, and the women their haire; and it serveth also for wounds, and drieth them up presently, and they make many gallant things about the legs and body, painting themselves with this Oyle."

9: Cardim--472 [2] (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"The Moxerequigba tree is found within the Maine, in the fields, it is small, beareth a fruit as big as an Orange, and within it hath certaine kernels, and of it altogether they make an Oyle to anoint themselves, the barke serveth to kill fish, and every beast that drinketh the water where it is cast, dieth.

The Aiuratubira is small, beareth a red fruit, and of it they make a red oile to anoint themseves.

The Aiabutipita is five or sixe spannes in length, the fruit is like Almonds and blacke, and so is the Oyle, which they esteeme very much, and anoint themselves with it in their infirmities."

9: Cardim--473 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"The Janipaba tree is very faire, of a pleasant greene; every moneth it changeth the leafe, and is like a Wal-nut leafe, the trees are great, and the timber pleasant to worke; the fruit is like great Oranges, and is like Quinces, or russet Peares; the taste is like Quinces: it is a good medicine for the Laske of all sorts. Of this fruit is made a blacke Inke; when it is made it is white, and anointing themselves therewith it stayneth not presently, but within a few houres the partie remayneth as blacke as any Jeat. It is much esteemed of the Indians, with this they make on their bodies round Hose and Doublets all cut, and they give certaine strokes in the face, eares, nose, chinne, armes, legs, and the same doe the women, and they become very gallant. This is their apparell, as well on the weeke as on the Feast day, adding some feathers to it, wherewith they adorne themselves, and other Jewels made of bone: this colour lasteth on the body nine dayes still blacke, and after remayneth nothing; it maketh the skinne very hard, and to make the painting the fruit is to be gathered greene, for being ripe it will not doe it.

The tree Iequitimguaçu beareth a fruit like the Spanish Strawberie, and within it hath a beane as hard as a sticke, which is the seed; they are of the best Beades than can be, for they are very equall, and very blacke, and they have a glosse like Jeat, the huske that covereth these Beades, is more bitter then Aloes, it serveth for Sope, and it washeth better then the best Sope in Portugal."

9: Cardim--473-474 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"A certaine tree groweth in the fields and the Mayne of the Bay, in dry places where no water is, very great and broad; it hath certaine holes in the branches, as long as an arme, that are full of water, that in Winter nor Summer never runneth over, neither is it knowne whence this water commeth, and drinke many or drinke few of it, it is alwaies at the same stay, and so it serveth not onely for a Fountaine, but also for a great maine River: and it happeneth five hundred persons [474] to come to the foot of it, and there is harbour for them all, they drinke and wash all that they will, and they never want water; it is very savoury and cleare, and a great remedie for them that travell into the Mayne, when they can finde no other water."

9: Cardim--474 - (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"In this Countrie of Brasill are Groves, wherein are found trees of great bignesse and length, whereof they make very great Canoas, of seven or eight spannes broad in hollownesse, and of fiftie spannes and more in length, which beare a load like a great Barke, and doe carrie twentie or thirtie Rowers of a side; they make likewise great Beames for the Sugar-mills. There are many sorts of wood incorruptible that putting it in the ground it never rotteth, and others set in water are every day greener and stronger. There is a holy wood of certaine white wanes, whereof are made very faire Bed-steads and rich. The Brasill wood whereof the red Inke is made, and other woods of divers colours, whereof divers Inkes of great esteeme are made, and all turned and carved workes. There be smelling woods, as the Jararanda, and other kindes of great price and esteeme, there are found white Sandalos or Dates, in great quantitie. The wood of Aquilla, and in great abundance, that ships are made of it. Cedars; wood of Angolin, and the Nutmeg tree, though these woods are not so fine, and of so great smell as those of India, yet they want but a little, and are of great price and esteeme."

9: Cardim--481 [3] (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"Of smelling herbes in this Countrie there are many, Mintes, or wilde Sage, especially in Piratiniga, they smell not so well as those of Portugall, they have also certaine French Mallowes, with certaine faire and pleasant flowers which serve for Nosegaies. Many Lillies there are, not so fine nor so red as those of the Kingdome, and some white ones are also found.

There groweth here in the Spring, an herbe that sleepeth, and is like the Mayes of Portugall, and as that doth wither and sleepe after Sun-set, and when it riseth it openeth againe, and showeth her beautie; the smell is somewhat strange. There is also another tree that sleepeth in the same manner, and beareth certaine fine flowers, but they have no great smell."

9: Cardim--482 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 137

"The Quicke herbe is of a good height, and hath boughes, and certaine jagged leaves, of a pleasant greene, it is called Quicke herbe, because it is so quicke and sensible, that as soone as it is touched with the hand or with any other thing, presently it hangeth the head, and withereth as if they had done it great injurie, and within a little while it commeth to his perfection, and as many times it is touched it withereth, and commeth againe to himselfe as before.

Many other herbes there be like Origanum, and many other sundrie flowers, but it seemeth that this Clymate, either for the many waters, or because of the sunne, infuseth no smell in the herbes, rather it seemes to take it away.

In this Countrie are many sorts of Canes, and Tacuara is as big as a mans thigh: others which have joynts a fathome long, others whereof they make their Arrowes, and are esteemed. Others so long that they have three or foure Lances in length, these growe among the Woods, and as there are many, so there are many and long beds of Canes of many leagues, and as they growe among the trees, they goe to seeke the Sunne, and therefore are so long."

9: Cardim--493 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba

116, 137

"The Mangue Trees are like the Swallowes, or Willowes of Europe, there is so great quantitie of them in the armes or creeks that the Sea maketh within the Land, that many leagues of the Land is of these Tree, that are watered with the tides. We travelled I say leagues, and whole daies in the Rivers where these Trees are, and they are alwaies greene, faire and pleasant, and of many kinds. The wood is good to burne, and for to build houses, it is very heavie and hard as Iron; of the barke they make Inke, and it serveth to tanne Leather, and they are of many kindes. A certaine kind of them doe cast certaine twigs from the top of their length some times as long as a Launce, till they come to the water, and then they cast many branches and rootes, and these branches remaine fast in the earth, and while they are greene these twigs are tender, and because they are hollow within, they make good Flutes of them."

"There are some very tall trees in those regions called zabucaes (50) [Brazilian nuts], on which grows a cup-like fruit the size of a large cocoanut, of the same shape as a Hindu jar. These cups are exceeding hard and are full of very sweet and tasty nuts; the mouths are at the lower end and covered with flaps [tapadoiras], (51) [47] which really do not look as if grown by Nature but as though made by human industry. And when the nuts are ripe, these flaps fall off and the nuts themselves begin to drop out one at a time until not one remains in the cup.

There is another fruit in this region better still, the most prized by the inhabitants of all fruits; it grows on a humble plant near the ground: this plant, like the aloes plant, has

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"50. Piso (G. Piso and G. Marcgraf--Historia Naturalis Brasiliae. Amsterdam, 1648) describes two or three species of the tree, and states that the Tapuyas, one of the Indian tribes, used the shells for drinking cups and as other containers, that the shredded bark was used for caulking boats, and that the excessive use of the nut caused the hair to fall out.

51. There is a typographical error in the text; the initial letter should be t and not ç."

spines. They call this fruit ananazes (52) [pineapple]; they grow like artichokes, and naturally resemble pine-cones, being of the same size or a little larger. When ripe they have a very sweet odour, and are eaten pared and cut in slices. They are so savoury that in every one's opinion there is no fruit in Portugal which surpasses them in flavour. And therefore the inhabitants [AW: the inhabitants referred to here are the Portuguese settlers] strive harder to obtain them, and hold them in greater esteem than any other fruit in the country.

There is another fruit which grows in the thick wood, on trees like pear-trees or apple-trees: it is like peros repinaldos (53) [a variety of apple] in form, and is very

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"52. Although Piso and Barré agree on the pleasant taste and odour of the fruit, they both state that it is indigestible.

53. Pero repinaldo is the name for a variety of apple which is very long and slightly concave on the sides. The word for 'pear' is applied to it on account of the old botanical error of classifying both apples and pears under the genus pirus."

yellow. They call it cajús (54) [cashew]: it is very juicy, and is eaten in hot weather for refreshment as it is very cool by nature, and it would be astonishing if it did one harm even if used to excess. On the point of each fruit there grows a nut the size of a chest [48] nut and the shape of a bean: this sprouts first and grows at its extremity like a bloom. The shell is very bitter, and the nut when roasted is very hot and more tasteful than an almond."

"54. Piso considered the cashew and its tree one of the most valuable products of Brazil, the wood being among the best, the fruit delicious for eating, and the oil and rind of the nut useful for medicinal purposes. The rind of the nut in particular was useful for poultices for application to ulcers caused by the small worms (niguas) that entered the skin, under the finger nails especially, which were one of the greatest pests of all tropical America."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--49-51 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba 13
116, 137, 278

"[AW: It is not clear whether the persons utilizing these pharmaceuticals were Portuguese or Indian, but the passage is included since the remedies were almost certainly Indian in origin.] There is a species of tree in the forests of the Captaincy of Paranambuco called copaíba (55) from which they get a balsam that is very healthful and exceedingly useful in many kinds of sickness; it has especially good effect in illnesses that come from chills, and draws out all pain, however serious, in a very short space of time. For bruises or wounds of any kind, it has the same virtue, for as soon as it is applied to them they hastily heal without a scar, in such a way that it is the exception to be able to discern where [the wounds] have been; and in this respect they have an advantage over all other medicines. [50] This oil is not easily found in these trees at all seasons of the year; nor do they attempt to look for it, except in summer which is the season when the trees produce it abundantly. When they wish to obtain it, they make cuts or holes in the trunks of the trees, from which the precious liquor exudes little by little from the heart of the tree. Nevertheless they do not find it in all the trees, but only in some of them which for that reason they call female; those which lack it they call male; and in this

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"55. Piso relates that the monkeys spent much time in the branches of these trees, and that the trees when tapped in the full moon would yield in three hours about twelve pounds of sap. He also enumerates many medicinal uses."

respect only is the difference in the two varieties; for in size and appearance one cannot distinguish one from the other. Most of these trees are found with the bark scratched by animals, which instinctively seek them as a cure for their wounds, when they are injured or bitten by some other wild animal. There is another tree different from these, in the Captaincies of Ilhéos and Spirito Sancto which they call caborahíba, (56) from which they extract another balsam: this exudes from the bark of the tree and smells most sweet.

"56. The balsam obtained from the caborahiba comes from the bark rather than from the interior of the tree, and is used by the inhabitants for the bites of animals and poisonous insects. Frei Vicente de Salvador (Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional. Vol. 18, p. 13) [218] relates: 'that the high pontiff has declared that the balsam of the caborahiba tree is legal substance for supreme unction and chrism and, as such, it is mixed up and consecrated as sacred oil when that of Persia is lacking."

It also is advantageous for the same infirmities, and those who obtain it hold it in great esteem and sell it for a high price; because, aside from the fact that the trees are very scarce, those who seek them run great risks from hidden enemies who infest the forest in that region and spare no one whom they encounter.

[51] Moreover, there is a certain tree in the Captaincy of São Vicente, which is called in the language of the Indians obirá paramaçacî, (57) which means 'wood for ills': three drops only of the sap serves amply as a purge and an emetic. If any one swallow a quantity such as [might be contained] in the shell of a nut, he will die without delay."

"57. Obirá paramaçacî, 'wood for ills:' I have made diligent search to identify this tree or shrub, but so far without success. Dr. A. Hamilton Rice suggests that it is the plant used by natives to poison fish in streams."

14: Vasconcellos--CXXVIII (1662) 1865 Tupinamba
116, 137, 244

Manioc has several species: mandij-buçu, mandij-bimana, mandij-biyuruçú, apitiuba, aipij. The aipij are also divided into many species: aipij-goaçu, aipij-arandé, aipij-caba, aipij-goapamba, aipij-iaborandi, aipij-curumú, aipij-iurumúniri, aipij-iurucuya, aipij-machaxera, aipij-maniacau, aipij-poca, aipij-tayapova, aipij-pitanga.

17: Nobrega--91 [2] (1550) 1844 Tupinamba
116, 137

There are, in these (forests), [AW: of Brazil] diverse fruits which the people of the land eat, even though they are not always as good as they might be if they were planted; because I see that they yield grapes, even (as much as) twice a year; however, this is infrequent, on account of ants, which do much damage, not only in this instance, but in other cases besides. Citrons, oranges, lemons, are all produced in great quantities, and very excellent figs, like those of (Portugal).